FARMERS' GAZETTE
AND CHERAW ADVERTIZER.

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E. MALDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

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CARROTTS AND RUTA BAGA.

The produce of these crops is not so large in this State as to require much expence or pains in their preservation. An acre of ruta baga or carrotts is, upon the whole a large quantity for any one farm. As yet our farmers in the cultivation of roots for stock, are slowly feeling their way. We hope they will come out right at last and that small experiments will encourage them to extend the cultivation. They will presently learn that for keeping stock, there are many much more profitable crops than English hay at a ton or a ton and a half to an acre; and by turning their attention to other crops, by which they will have it in their power to keep much more stock, they will increase their manure heaps and in this way quadruple, and in some cases increase ten fold, the productiveness of their farms.

An acre in carrots may be easily made to yield six hundred bushels. In the estimate of an excellent farmer in Berkshire county, half carrots and half oats are as goods as all oats; or rather to use his own expression, he would prefer one hundred bushels of carrots and one hundred bushels of oats to two hundred bushel of oats for his horses. The experience of a distinguished farmer in England, in the practice of keeping eighty horses on his farm and in his colliery, entirely confirms this statement. Now a bushel of carrots a day with chopped straw or salt hay, would, we have no doubt, keep a work a horse in high condition, though it would probably be much better in the case to give him in lieu of so many carrots, some grain or meal. Half a bushel of carrots per day, however, at twenty-five cents per bushel, cut off from the allowance made above, would pay for an allowance of a peck of oats per day to a horse. Upon the supposition then, of his being kept in the stable six months or one hundred and eighty-three days in a season, an acre of carrots yielding six hundred bushels to the acre, supposing one half to be sold at twenty five cents per bushel and the money expended in oats at thirty-seven and a half cents per bushel, to eat with the carrots would considerably more than furnish three horses with half a bushel of carrots each per day and two bushels of oats per week, or more than a peck of oats per day besides the half bushel of carrots. Under this feed a horse would require very little long feed of any kind to keep him in good condition.

Now on the other hand, suppose the horse has English hay, and if he is worked he ought to have as many oats in the former case, besides, one horse will consume in that time, at twenty-five pounds per day, not less than two tons and a quarter, or the three, six tons and three quarters: and this can hardly be obtained from less than seven acres of land of ordinary yield. The horses will not, in the next place, be by any means in so good condition; and the manure made from this feed of not half the value as that made in the other case.

This is, many will say, a remarkable statement, but it is well founded and not at all exagerated. In other respects it deserves particular consideration. There cannot be a doubt of the advantages to our animals, in respect to health and comfort, which the use of succulent vegetables in some proportions, would have over the dry feed which we are accustomed in our present mode of keeping to give them in the winter season.

We might go on to speak of the green vegetables for stock in winter; the sugar beet, the ruta baga, the parsnip &c. &c., but it does not come within our design to treat this subject more fully at this time.—*N. E. Farmer.*

BEES—BEE MOTH.—On another page our readers will find some valuable extracts from Mr. Week's book on bees. Mr. Weeks has doubtless had more experience in bee management than any other man in the country, and the result of his numerous experiments afford new and useful information in relation to the economy of these curious insects and the method of managing them to advantage. We noticed Mr. Week's work last winter, and we would advise every apiarian who has not one of those books to obtain it, as he can have a fund of useful matter for only 25 cents.

In the extracts to which we have referred, Mr. Weeks observes that the cement used by the bees in plastering up cracks in hives, is used as food by the moth in the larva state. We have never been troubled with the bee moth; and as we generally in the spring put a coat of white wash, made of fresh slaked lime and a good portion of salt, all over the top of the bottom board, and on the lower part of the hive on the inside and whitewash our hives on the outside, we have thought that it was a preventive of injury from the moth, but it may not be the case. We have used the whitewash for the purpose of cleansing the board after the dead bees are removed in the spring, and rendering the air pure and the bees healthful, and we have found it valuable for this purpose.

A few years since we had seven or eight hives of bees severely attacked with sickness so that no work was done, many bees were dying and all were dull and idle. We made an experiment by taking some from the ground that were so far gone that we took them up in our hands and they could be just move, 20 or 30 were put into a glass and a good dose of salt whitewash given them, and they soon became active, and appeared to be restored to good health. We then whitewashed the board on which the hives set, and each hive on the inside up to the comb. In a few minutes the bees were seen busily sucking the liquid whitewash, and they seemed to take large doses, and the next day they were well and about their work.

We bought a hive of bees last spring that had not been properly managed; there were several quarts of comb broken down and with a few thousand dead bees laid in a mass at the bottom of the hive, which with the perspiration of the bees had rendered the air damp and unwholesome; we cleared this from the board, but the bees were dull and slow. We then whitewashed the board hive, and they soon became active and industrious.

It is best to take out the bottom board and wash it clean, when the weather becomes warm in the spring, and then whitewash it and the hive. But better late than never, and now the bees have begun their labor, they may not like an interruption in fine weather, so this operation can be attended to in a cold stormy day, or on a cold morning.

We do not say that this method will prevent the depredations from the moth, but as we have practised it, and have never been troubled with the moth, we have some reason to suppose that the lime and the salt have been a preventive; from the general nature of these two substances it is reasonable to infer they would be offensive to the moth; for though salt and lime may be a good medicine, they would not be a very good food for the young moth.—*Yankee Farmer.*

IMPROVEMENT IN STOCK.

It is well known by intelligent farmers that great improvements may be made in stock, and they are giving their attention to the business. Every farmer should attend to it, for it is a subject of the highest importance, and one which has generally been very much neglected. The means of improvement are within the reach of every one even those of the humblest condition.—Though it may require more capital than most farmers can spare for that purpose, to purchase the expensive improved breeds that are imported, yet a great improvement may be made in our native breeds of stock, or a great advantage gained by purchasing those already improved, some of which may be had at a moderate price in almost every part of the country.

Every farmer in selecting the stock which he intends to winter, should examine them critically, and if they are not of good forms and size, if his ox be not kind tough and hardy, capable of performing much labor with common fare, and his cows good milkers, he should look around and purchase better, or exchange them for some that are superior which are intended for slaughter.—If a man has stock to sell, he should by all means first select the best for keeping, though the poorer animals sell for much less.

We have heard drovers say that farmers have offered them any lambs in their flocks, setting the price upon the handsomest and best for keeping—those of the largest and finest fleeeces and best forms—only about one-third higher than the poorest part of the flock, with ugly forms and small fleeces. The difference in the price was frequently so small that the drovers preferred the large lambs for their use, and in this manner even fine flocks of the farmer would soon be reduced to a worthless race. If the drover could give 50 per cent. more for the best lambs, they were surely worth 100 or 200 per cent. more to the farmer for keeping; as by selling off the best the whole flock would soon greatly depreciate in value.

A farmer may sell his best apples, his fattest beef, pork, mutton, and poultry, his best butter and cheese, and other articles which command a good price on account of their superiority, without disadvantage, if he have good wholesome provision for his own consumption. Sometimes when the articles are to be carried far to a market, there may be a decided advantage in selling the best, as the purchaser may be willing to pay high to gratify his taste and please his fancy; while other articles, not so fine or rich, may be wholesome and nutritious, and of almost equal value to the consumer—The sale of such produce does not affect future crops.

But when a farmer sells his finest animals, he suffers a loss that is lasting—he feels it every year in the depreciation of his stock, as it affords less profit while the expense of keeping is about the same. A farmer should no more think of selling off his best animals than he should of selling his large handsome ears of traced corn, carefully selected in the field, and planting little nubbins, such as usually fall to the lot of the pigs. In animals as well as vegetables, propagate from the best, for like produces like." You cannot expect to gather figs from thistles.—*Yankee Farmer.*

From the Farmer's Register.

CHINCH BUG.

The greatest plague we now have to complain of, is the chinch-bug. For several years past we sustained great loss in our crops of wheat and Indian corn from their depredations, and we have cause to fear mischief from them the next. It is, therefore, I use the occasion to communicate a statemen of facts as related to me, and of which I do not, doubt, from which it would seem that ravages on Indian corn may be stayed after leaving a wheat field.

A gentleman sowed a narrow strip of land in oats (not with the design to protect his corn,) between a wheat and corn field, and the oats retarded the progress of the bug from the wheat to the corn so long, that although there were countless numbers in the former, very little injury was done to the corn. Now I account for the little injury this way. Thos who have paid attention to the subject know that there are, as is the case with many other insects, throughout the warm season, successive generations or crops of the chinch-bug, and that in certain stages or forms of existence they do little or no mischief, and that they are in a state to do much injury to the crop when they leave the wheat for the corn.—The strip of oats then arrests them, and serves to nourish them until they have changed into ano her form when they do little or no mischief, and in the mean time the corn is progressing and getting out of the way of injury. In confirmation of the facts stated and conclusions drawn, I will observe that I noticed in my own fields, that the bug after committing great depredations on a wheat field did but little injury, after it was cut to an adjoining oat field, having penetrated it no where, as far as I observed, more than fifteen or twenty steps, before it was cut. If then a narrow intervening strip of oats will stay the progress of the bug from the wheat to the corn field, it will be well for all those who would otherwise have them necessarily adjoining, to interpose the narrow strip Perhaps one of fifteen or twenty steps would answer, and do better if sowed late. We know that the corn fields adjoining the wheat are much the most subject to be injured.

W. M. WATKINS.

HOG MANURE.

For aiding the growth of many plants, and particularly corn, we have never found any manure the application of which produced such effects as that from the hog pen.

Last year we had a field of corn dunged in the hill, part of it with alternate loads of hog pen manure, and common good stable manure. Each load planted about five or six rows. From the commencement of their growth, till the ripening of the corn; the rows manured from the pig pen had the advantage, and at harvesting they yielded a much larger quantity of corn than the others, though all was excellent. A neighbor the last spring, in planting his corn, used good stable manure, except for some few rows, for which the stable manure failing short, he substituted a load or two from his hog pen. The difference in the size of the corn from the first, was such as to arrest the attention of every passer by, and though the year has been unfavorable for corn, it has given a handsome product compared with the other.

Fresh manure of any kind, should not be applied directly to crops of grain; as they are apt to produce too much straw and endanger the formation of a good berry. Manure should be first applied to roots, or to corn, and grain follow; by which the danger of a too rapid growth is avoided.

Hogs that are shut up to fatten should be kept warm and dry, and they should be kept clean instead of being confined to dirt and mud, six or eight inches deep, as is the case with many. It is not possible for hogs to fatten fast unless they are comfortable, and they cannot be comfortable, while covered with filth and exposed to cold and wet, instead of having a good warm nest. Hogs should have pure earth occassionally, and a little charcoal.—*Anon.*

THE MULE.

Of all the hybrid animals nature seems capable of producing, there is none which is more valuable for its services to man than the mule, which, as well known, is the offspring of a jack and a mare. Owing to some cause not yet explained, hybrid animals are unable to perpetuate their species, and hence to increase their numbers, recourse must be had to the animals from which they were originally derived. The common mule is a very valuable animal, patient of fatigue, kept with much less cost than the horse, and for domestic purposes, or for the farm, by those who have used them, considered far superior.

The mule possesses the peculiar character of longevity in a greater degree than any domesticated animal, apparently uniting the age of both the beast from which it springs, itself. Thus if we consider the natural age of the horse to be thirty years, and that of the ass forty years the mule would live to sixty-five or seventy, and this age has been frequently attained by them. The mule is in great demand for the West Indies, and South America, and is extensively bred for exportation to those countries. The mule is much less liable to disease than the horse; and being capable of longer continued bodily exertion than either the horse or the ass, it is principally used in carrying burdens over the wastes and mountains of all countries. The mule is rather inclined to be vicious and sometimes unruly, but by care when young, these propensities are obviated, and they are the most docile and manageable of animals. It is objected against them, that their size is too small for farm or agricultural purposes; but this is owing to the parents, particularly the jack, being of inferior size; and where good Spanish jacks, and large mares are used for breeding, this objection does not exist. It has been observed, that as a general rule, the mule is just about the medium between the size of the sire and the dam, of course animals large enough for any purpose requiring strength, endurance and economy, can be produced by proper care in breeding. The usual pace of the mule is about six or seven miles an hour, though some have been able to trot twelve miles in the same time. They are much used in the coal and iron works of Great Britain, and at the works of Colebrook Dale, several of these animals have lived and labored more than sixty years. The breeding of mules is better understood in Kentucky and Tennessee, than in perhaps any other part of the United States; and great numbers of this valuable stock are annually driven from those states. When Gov. Shelby, of Kentucky, died a few years since, at the settlement of his estate, the sale of his mules produced between fourteen and fifteen thousand dollars, several spans bringing, unless we have forgotten four or five hundred dollars each. We are of the opinion, that our northern farmers would find the larger mules a valuable addition to their working cattle as more economical in every respect.

Gennesee Farmer.

OKRA COTTON.—The following letter from Dr Taylor formerly of Columbia, was addressed to a committee of an Agricultural Society in Alabama and is published among the proceedings of the Society.

Montgomery Ala., Nov. 4th 1839.

Dear Sir—As a member of the Committee on the Okra Cotton, of which you are Chairman, and in compliance with the desire of the Society, I believe to report to you the result of my experiment on the same.

I purchased last spring two bushels of the seed, with which I planted thirty acres on the 15th of April. The land on which I planted it is thin post oak prairie, much worn by long continued cultivation. It was laid off by a deep furrow at five feet, into which the stubble was listed, and upon which a bed was thrown by the plough, then dressed up with the hoe, a single seed was dropped at every twelve inches into a trench drawn for that purpose and slightly covered. Not more than one fourth of the seed came up; but that which did vegetate, came up in a vigorous plant and grew finely.

About the first week in May, I shaved it down, and immediately after gave it a close and deep ploughing, following with the hoe, and dressed it up. Every three weeks thereafter, I gave it a superficial ploughing, with the sweep each time, following with the hoe and giving it more bed. About the middle of August I laid it by, by giving it as superficial ploughing as possible, then drawing up to it with the hoe as heavy a bed as the soil would admit of.

On the 10th of June it commenced blooming. It grew up generally in one tall stalk from 8 to 10 feet high, with limbs about 8 or 10 inches long, and from three to four inches apart, leaving a cluster of bolls on each limb of five to eight in number, and sometimes more. It frequently occurs, that two and sometimes three limbs put out from near the ground, growing upwards the full length of, and bearing fruit equal to, the main stalk.

It is from ten days to a fortnight earlier in maturing than the Petit Gulf cotton, and is a hardier plant and tougher wood; it has also a longer tap root than other cotton, and thereby bears drought better. Its staple is much finer than the Petit Gulf, and I should say, at least 20 per cent. difference in their value. I have already gathered 24,800 lbs, from my thirty acres, and have a heavy picking now in my field.

It must be observed, I had but 3-4ths of a stand, and that, too, planted in five feet rows, whereas, it would bear planting in three feet rows. I confidently believe the same land capable of yielding 3000 lbs. per acre, if planted at three feet, or in double rows at five feet.

There can be but one objection to this cotton; it bends to the ground by the weight of its fruit; but this, I believe can be obviated by planting in double rows at five feet. It would form an arch from row to row, and thus support each other; the limbs being short and the foliage thin, it will bear crowding.

It yields from the gin head as follows: 100 lbs. of cotton in the seed, when ginned will net 36 lbs. of lint or two bushels of seed weighing 64 lbs.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. H. TAYLOR.

To Gen. C. M. Jackson, Chairman of Committee on Okra Cotton, Agricultural Society of South Alabama.

From the Genesee Farmer.

FEEDING SHEEP.

To have sheep do well in our severe winters they should not only have enough to eat, but it should be given to them in such a manner that they may receive the full benefit of the food given. Daubenton and some other writers have calculated that two pounds of hay a day is sufficient for a sheep; but this is greatly depending on the manner in which they are fed. Sheep more than most animals require feeding often, and in small quantities. They should never be fed less than three times in a day, and if the same quantity of food is divided into still smaller portions, by more frequent feeding, it will be the better for the flock. Every farmer should remember that sheep are very unequal feeders, in cold days eating nearly double the quantity they will consume in a warm damp one, and the feeding should be regulated accordingly. If indeed on such a day, their food is, as is frequently the case, all given to them at a time, their breathing upon it, and trampling upon it, will render it nearly useless to them. But we do not imagine that two pounds of hay per day will keep in a sheep in good condition for four or five months, or that ton of hay will keep nine or ten sheep the winter of our climate. They require something more; they long to get at the earth, and since that is impracticable, green food of some kind should be given them with their hay. A few cut turnips, potatoes, or carrots, salted occasionally, distributed daily among the flock, will greatly assist in keeping them in good flesh and heart. Farmers would escape much of the disease, as shedding of wool, loss of lambs, and general injury of their flocks consequent on poor keeping, by giving that attention to this truly valuable animal, which none better repays.

From the Gennesee Farmer.

TEMPERATURE IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

While the average temperature of the year in England exceeds that of the northern part of the United States, the average of the three summer months there, falls very much below the average of the same months here. Thus in the agricultural reports of some of the English counties for last year, it was stated that "frosts were frequent during the months of July and August." We have been sometimes asked why corn as well as wheat cannot be grown in England. The true reason is found in this low temperature of the summer months; which while it proves not unfavorable for wheat, renders the ripening of corn impossible.—Wheat will be best in a temperature that averages from 60 to 70 degrees, as the stalk takes more time to grow, does not suffer from drought, and gives a finer, heavier berry than is usually produced where the temperature is higher. Great Britain is of course one of the best wheat countries in the world. Corn on the contrary will not arrive at maturity under a less degree of heat than from 70 to 80 degrees, an if the average of the three summer months does not range between 75 and 80, a good crop of corn can hardly be expected. Thus in England corn will never be grown; a law of nature that cannot be broken forbids it.

SILK CULTURE.

Let those who doubt whether the Southern States are adapted to the culture of silk read the following article taken from the Brunswick (Ga.) Advocate.

Mr. Editor: The following particulars in relation to the culture of silk in Georgia, will no doubt be interesting to such of your readers as are engaged in the business of silk growing in this State. The silk of Georgia is allowed to be equal in quality and beauty to any silk produced in other climes, which assertion I can establish from many works on the silk culture in the United States, and particularly in Georgia. In 1732, the culture of silk became an object of considerable attention in this part of the State; the lands were granted to settlers on condition that they would plant one hundred white mulberry trees for every ten acres when cleared: and ten years were allowed to grow the trees. Trees, seed and eggs were sent over by the trustees. An Episcopal clergyman, a native of Piedmont, was sent over to instruct the people on the raising of worms, and winding the silk.—Every exertion was made to stimulate the people to the culture of silk, even the public seal of those times has a representation of silk worms in their various stages, and the motto *Non Sibi Sed Aliis.*

In 1735, eight pounds of silk was exported from Georgia, and made into rich brocade and presented to the Queen: the the cost of manufacturing and dying the piece of goods was twenty pounds. From this time until 1750, large parcels of silk were annually exported to Europe. From 1750 to 1754, the silk exported amounted to 8,880 dollars. In 1755, 1000 pounds of raw silk were received at the filature in Savannah. In 1758 this building was destroyed by fire with a quantity of silk, and 7040 pounds of cocoons, but another was erected. In the year 1759, the colony exported upwards of 10,000 pounds silk, which sold from two to three shillings higher per pound than that of any other country, and the commissioners on trade and plantations, consisting of about 40 eminent silk growers and weavers, declared on examination that the silk of Georgia is in its texture truly good, the color beautiful, the thread even, and as clear as the best Piedmont, and will be worked with less waste than China silk, and Sir Thomas Lombe, an eminent silk manufacturer, pronounced the silk from Georgia, equal in strength and beauty to the best Italian silk. According to the official statement of William Brown Comptroller of Customs at Savannah, 8829 pounds of silk was exported from that city between the years 1755 and 1772 inclusive. In 1769 an act was passed in Parliament, granting a bounty of 20 pounds on every 100 pounds value of raw silk raised for the next 7 years. The last parcel brought to Savannah for exportation was in 1773, and sold at 18 to 25 shillings per pound. The silk raising business was entirely broken up by the revolution, and after the war the more ready way of making money, by the culture of indigo, rice, cotton and cane, superceded it entirely, and by many persons it is deemed a new thing, and I venture to say that there are many native Georgians in manhood's prime that know it not, or who have ever heard of silk having been cultivated in their native State. Some aged persons there are, however, who can still give some instruction on the winding of silk, and a few white mulberry trees that are now flourishing in the country bear record that Georgia has been a silk growing State.

E. H. P.

AMERICAN VS. FOREIGN SILK.

The extravagant fabrication which has been industriously circulated by some overwise gentlemen, that there is no merchantable silk reeled in this country, was a few days since adverted to in the presence of Mr. Cheney, of Burlington. He replied, that recently he had used in his factory about 4000 pounds of foreign silk, for which he paid an average price of $4 75 per lb. At the same time he was purchasing American reeled silk at six dollars a pound, on which he made a larger profit than on the foreign. Another gentleman was mentioned, who sold his raw silk at six dollars a pound for all he could raise. It is becoming notorious to all who use sewing silk, that the American manufactured article is far superior to any foreign, and besides it is not surrounded with the deleterious ingredients used by all foreigners to make the silk weigh more.—This substance usually composes 30 per cent of Finisio's superior silk.—*N. Y. Ev. Post.*

REPORT

Of the Joint Committee, to which was referred the Memorial of the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Charleston Rail Road Company, praying an advance on the part of the State, on its subscription to the Stock of said Company.

The application of the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Charleston Rail Road Company has a double aspect: first, for an advance on the part of the State of $600,000 of State Stock, on its subscription to the said Company; and second, for an amendment of the Act passed on the 21st day of December, 1836, "To confer Banking privileges on the Stockholders of the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Charleston Rail Road Company, &c." The Committee will first dispose of the application for the alteration in the Bank Charter.

The Act of 1836, conferring Banking privileges on this Company, was intended to aid in the construction of the Road, by giving to the Stockholders an investment which would be immediately productive, and thus encourage and assist them in constructing the road, which could yield no profits for many years. The conditions annexed to the grant of Banking privileges, were such as it is feared cannot now be complied with, and one indeed, which it is believed, ought not to be insisted on, even if it could be complied with, to wit: that requiring a double track to be constructed, as one track, at little more than half the cost, will be amply sufficient. These conditions were: first, that the road should be completed with double tracks from Charleston, or some point on the South Carolina Canal and Rail-Road Company's rail road to the Ohio River, or to some other rail road, to connect it with the Ohio River, within ten years from 1st January, 1837.

Second, Or to finish said Rail Road as aforesaid, to the Southern Boundary of Kentucky, in said ten years!

Third, Or actually to expend $12,000,000 on the construction of said road, within ten years.

Fourth, Or call in and actually expend, or make contracts within five years from 1st January, 1837 (1842,) for the amount of $3,000,000, for the construction of said Road,

In the event of these conditions not being complied with, the Banking privileges are revoked, the Charter and the Bank to be closed and wound up,

The Committee are satisfied, that the continuance of the Bank is important and necessary. The proposed alteration in its Charter, they also consider expedient and judicious, as an essential means of inspiriting the Stockholders, and inducing them, at this time of great pressure and embarrassment, to hold on to the Road, and exert themselves for its completion. They have therefore, prepared a Bill for that purpose, which is herewith submitted as a part of this Report.

Upon the proposed advance of $600,000 by the State, on its subscription, the Committee have deliberated with care. They first sought for information as to the actual condition of the Company, its liabilities, their nature, and when they became due, and the means at the command of the Company to meet these liabilities, and at the same time, to ascertain how far the State was implicated or bound for any of its debts or acts.—The Committee are greatly indebted for much information, on all these points, to the Report of a Committee of the House of Representatives, appointed to make similar investigations, and submitted to the House